Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently amended) A m~~M~~ethod of obtaining ^{68}Ga by:
   (i) elution of a ^{68}Ge/^{68}Ga generator to provide a supply of eluate containing ^{68}Ga;
   (ii) contacting said ~~the~~ eluate ~~from a ^{68}Ge/^{68}Ga generator~~ with an anion exchanger comprising HCO_3^- as counterions, so that the ^{68}Ga from step (i) binds to said anion exchanger; and
   (iii) eluting the bound ^{68}Ga of step (ii) from said anion exchanger.

2. (Currently amended) The m~~M~~ethod according to claim 1 wherein the ^{68}Ge/^{68}Ga generator of step (i) comprises a column comprising titanium dioxide.

3. (Currently amended) The m~~M~~ethod according to claim 1 wherein in step (i), 0.05 to 5 M HCl is used to elute ^{68}Ga from the ^{68}Ge/^{68}Ga generator.

4. (Currently amended) The m~~M~~ethod according to claim 2 wherein in step (i), 0.05 to 0.1 M HCl is used to elute ^{68}Ga from the ^{68}Ge/^{68}Ga generator.

5. (Currently amended) The m~~M~~ethod according to claim 1 wherein in step (iii), water is used to elute ^{68}Ga from the anion exchanger.

6. (Currently amended) The m~~M~~ethod according to claim 1 wherein the anion exchanger is an anion exchanger comprising quaternary amine functional groups.

7. (Currently amended) The m~~M~~ethod according to claim 1 wherein the anion exchanger is an anion exchange resin based on polystyrene-divinylbenzene.

8. (Previously presented) Method of producing a ^{68}Ga-radiolabelled complex by reacting ^{68}Ga obtained by the method according to claim 1 with a chelating agent.

9. (Original) Method according to claim 8 wherein the chelating agent is a macrocyclic chelating agent.

10. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 8 wherein the chelating agent comprises hard donor atoms, preferably O and N.

11. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 8 wherein the chelating agent is a bifunctional chelating agent

12. (Original) Method according to claim 11 wherein the chelating agent is a bifunctional chelating agent comprising a targeting vector selected from the group consisting of proteins, glycoproteins, lipoproteins, polypeptides, glycopolypeptides, lipopolypeptides, peptides, glycopeptides, lipopeptides, carbohydrates, nucleic acids, oligonucleotides or a part, a fragment, a derivative or a complex of the aforesaid compounds and small organic molecules.

13. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 8 wherein the reaction is carried out using microwave activation.

14. (Previously presented) Method according to claim 8 for the production of ^{68}Ga-radiolabelled PET tracers.

15. (Original) Kit for the preparation of ^{68}Ga from a ^{68}Ge/^{68}Ga generator, which comprises a generator column and a second column that comprises an anion exchanger comprising HCO_3^- as counterions.

16. (Original) Kit according to claim 15 further comprising means to couple the columns in series.

17. (Previously presented) Kit according to claim 15 further comprising aqueous HCl to elute the ^{68}Ga from the generator column and/or water to elute the ^{68}Ga from the anion exchanger column, preferably, the HCl and the water being aseptically and in a hermetically sealed container.

18. (Previously presented) Kit according to claim 15 further comprising a chelating agent, preferably a bifunctional chelating agent.

19. (Previously presented) A method of using a kit according to claim 18 for the production of ^{68}Ga-radiolabelled PET tracers, comprising producing a ^{68}Ga-radiolabelled complex by reacting ^{68}Ga obtained by the method according to claim 1 with the chelating agent.